

MISS GLENN SUFFRAGIST

Will Hold a Meeting This Evening At The Avalon.



MISS LILY RAY GLENN.

A public suffrage meeting will be held at the Avalon tonight at eight o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Judge W. T. Fowler is to be the principal speaker. Miss Lily Ray Glenn will also make a short talk. She is a southerner by birth, and has been sent to Kentucky by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to organize under the Ky. Equal Rights Association, of which Mrs. Desha Breckinridge is President. Miss Glenn's father, Richard P. Glenn, was born in Todd county, Ky. She is to organize both for Congressional and local suffrage work and has had experience in various lines of suffrage work in Washington, D. C.

On May 2d a suffrage demonstration will be held in every city and town in the United States where there is a suffrage organization, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Governor is to be asked to grant a holiday.

Mrs. Breckinridge is to deliver a suffrage speech in Hopkinsville in the near future.

Judge W. P. Winfree will preside tonight.

Henderson Stays In.

After a good deal of talk back and forth and the expression of doubts at times, the Henderson papers announce that Henderson fans have come across with subscriptions enough to keep Henderson in the Kitty League and all doubts have been removed. The League will start out on May 8 with six teams and the Kitty will enter upon at least one more lease of life. The Henderson solicitors secured \$2034.50 and expect to raise enough to make the guaranty \$2500.

His Other Name.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, will pay tax upon an income of \$1,350,000. Mr. Rosenwald's other name is Sears, Roebuck & Co., and he is generally understood to do a profitable business by mail, freight and express.

Caudle-Allen.

Mr. Julian H. Caudle, of Newstead, and Miss Bettie Allen, of Montgomery county, Tenn., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride. They arrive here last night and went to the groom's home in the country.

Granted Pensions.

Confederate pensions have recently been granted to the following parties in Christian: H. H. Sibley, John E. Saunders, M. B. Dixon, C. L. Campbell, W. D. Bouldin, Mrs. B. F. Wood, T. J. Ladd and Mrs. Julia M. Macrae.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have no much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PREREQUISITE OF A GOOD GRAVEL ROAD



Alabama Gravel Road.

The department of agriculture has made public the first of a series of plans for farm houses to be prepared by its specialists with a view to enabling farmers to construct inexpensive and better homes. The basis of the inquiry is the belief that the farm house is the most important building on the farm and money judiciously expended in its planning and construction is well invested. The objects sought in the plans are to provide structures reasonable in cost and of good material, and so arranged as to give the maximum in health, comfort and happiness to the family and added convenience to the housewife in her domestic operations.

The plans made public are for the construction of an inexpensive farm tenant house, although the house as planned contains many valuable suggestions for owners with small families. The provision of proper tenant houses on farms is of increasing importance to farm management because of the increasing number of rented farms, the growing demand of tenants for modern houses and a better understanding of the influences of the home upon farm labor and field efficiency. The census report of 1910 shows an increase during the previous ten years of more than 324,000 rented farms. Many of the new tenants moved into good houses vacated by the owners, but many others are living in buildings wholly unsuited to their needs. The cost of these houses commonly is inconsistent with the value of the farms, and the lack of improvements in them too often is in striking contrast with the outbuildings, farming machinery and field equipment.

The important principles of planning, applicable to all buildings, which effect saving in construction and in the performance of indoor work have been carefully considered in these plans. Endeavor has been made to provide good lines and pleasing proportions which are essentials to genuine beauty in all structures and are the production of skillful designing rather than of additional material and labor.

Special emphasis has been put upon providing a little home that will be conducive to the health of the family, provide for its social and domestic needs and save unnecessary steps and operations on the part of the housekeeper.

The architects' studies seem to make it clear that many homes in towns as well as in the country could have been greatly improved and at the same time built at less expense if they had been studiously planned to meet the family needs, skillfully designed and carefully constructed.

The Tenant House.

The tenant house, plans of which are shown, is a simple, four-corner structure, without bay windows, gables and dormers, or any projection save the cornice, which overhangs and protects the walls and window openings. The house is planned for the most inexpensive arrangement consistent with the needs and the convenience of a small family. It has but one chimney and but one outside entrance.

The Single Door.

The home has but one entrance, which would be insufficient in a town house, and it may be in this one; but another door can be gotten into the plan only by a sacrifice of wall and floor space, which cannot be spared, or by increasing the size and cost of the house, which in connection with this problem cannot be done. If a door is substituted for one of the three windows in the south end of the living room the best part of the room will be ruined. Moving the entrance door to the south side of the porch would not only restrict the uses of the porch, but necessitate an outside door in the kitchen, which, in turn, would necessitate a corresponding increase in the floor and wall space of the kitchen. If the door that opens from living room to porch were moved farther from the fireplace valuable floor and wall space in both room and porch would be sacrificed.

These little details affect the size of rooms and of the building and, therefore, the cost. They are sometimes, and of necessity, influenced more by economy than by convenience; but by careful study they may often be made consistent with both. It is economical, for instance, to have but one outside entrance to this house. With this entrance nearest the barn and the entrance from the highway and treated as it is with the simple and inexpensive pergola and benches, which separate the lawn and the back yard, it should serve every purpose of a front door, and as well, also, a

kitchen door. In many ten and twelve room farm houses with three or four outside doors, only one door is much used and that one is either in or near the kitchen.

Notwithstanding the simplicity and the playhouse appearance of the building suggested by the department, it provides more usable space for the daily activities of the family than many larger houses. It is more convenient for a small family, more comfortable, healthful and delightful than many farm houses costing twice as much.

The Kitchen.

Very few residences of any size or cost have a kitchen more pleasantly located, better lighted and ventilated, and more conveniently arranged than this little four-room house. It is brightened by the morning sun, cooled by the southern breezes and shielded from the intense heat of summer afternoons. It commands a view of the garden, the play grounds, the barns, the lawn, the gate and the highway. It opens on to a screened porch which, in summer, is the most livable nook in the house. Much of the kitchen work may be done there away from the fumes and the heat of the stove, which, happily for the other rooms of the house, blow out through the north and east windows.

Location of Stove and Ash Bin.

The stove is well lighted and, with the porch window closed, it is out of the cross-drafts of air. It is within six feet of the most distant fixture in the kitchen and but little farther from the dining table. All stove utensils are within reach and the work table and the fuel in the box beneath it are but two steps away. The ashes drop from the fire box of the stove, through a short pipe, to the ash bin beneath the concrete floor.

The fuel box, supporting the table top, occupies space which might otherwise be wasted. It is filled from the outside of the house and emptied from the inside through a small door over the concrete floor.

A trap or dump, like that in the fireplace, is provided for floor sweepings and possible dust from the door of the coal or wood box. It is in the concrete floor, behind the kitchen door, near the fuel box opening and over the ash bin.

The carrying of fuel and ashes is thus eliminated from the woman's work, provided the man or boy fills the coal or wood box each week, or as may be necessary, and empties the ash bin two or three times a year.

The water problem also has been carefully considered in this little plan. Cistern water may be drawn from the bucket pump on the porch, or if desired, from a pitcher pump at the sink. Hot water is heated and stored in the reservoir of the stove. The sink, with only the drain pipe to be provided, is too inexpensive to omit from any kitchen, and space enough has been saved in this one to more than pay for all such conveniences.

This little kitchen excels many others in not being a thoroughfare to other rooms. The men and boys will wash on the porch, leave their hats and rain coats there, and enter the living room without disturbing the kitchen workers.

The Porch.

The screened porch is as large as the plan will permit, but too small for all the purposes for which it will be in demand. Besides the usual kitchen work, the ironing and perhaps the clothes washing will be done there. The one screen door locks up the house, and butter, meat and milk put on the porch to cool at night will be secure against dogs and cats. The porch will be in demand also as a dining porch, sitting porch, sleeping porch and play room. Its uses and the comfort of the house in winter may still further be increased by putting in porch glass and a solid door.

The Living Room.

The living room is large enough for the longest dining table that harvest days will ever require and, with its two routes to the kitchen, it is unusually convenient for feeding a large number of workmen. With triple windows on the south and two on the north, a screened porch on the east and an alcove bedroom on the west, it is as pleasant a dining and sitting room as a \$5,000 house can afford, and, with a glowing fire in the hearth, it may be as comfortable and as cheerful in winter as a steam-heated mansion.

Necessary for Hens.

Green feed for laying hens is a necessity, and hens kept in confinement must have it in some form. The poultryman that has access to a field of alfalfa is in luck.

WORK OF WOODEN HEN

BROODERS SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED.

Good Location in Warm Place Where Temperature Never Reaches Freezing Point—Successful Method of Feeding the Chicks.

(By E. K. PARKINSON.)

In buying new brooders there should be great care as to selection and a strict observance of rules regulating temperature. Brooders before being used should be cleaned, scrubbed, disinfected inside and out, lamp flues cleaned, outside painted, then put in the sun to air and dry and also new wicks bought and used for each hatch. Now to find a good location. An indoor brooder should be kept in a warm place where temperature never goes below freezing. An outdoor one should be in a sunny place, for sun is very essential.

The brooder placed, cover floor and the hover with an inch of dry sand, on top of which (except under hover and for a foot in front of it) spread finely cut clover or hay for about an inch. Light the lamp, or stove, whichever it may be, regulating the temperature according to directions so the heat



Brown Leghorn.

where the chicks sleep is between 95 and 98 degrees the first week, gradually dropping to 90 degrees by the fourteenth day and to 80 degrees the twenty-first day. Leave the newly hatched chicks in the incubator nursery thirty-six hours, then transfer them in a warm lined basket to the brooder (evening is the best time), providing a small drinking fountain filled with fresh tepid water and a box filled with charcoal. The first three days feed a mixture of one-third stale bread, one-third rolled oats and one-third hard boiled (twenty minutes) eggs, using shells and all (inferior, thin shelled or misshapen eggs) and mix crumbly, but not sloppy, with sweet milk, adding a little chick size grit, giving it five times daily. Over this, the second day, sprinkle chick feed.

The first three days keep chicks near the hover, pushing them back under it after each meal until they are used to it. The fourth day stop the nursery food, feeding scratch feed, throwing it in the clover, and start green food, though sparingly, and avoid sour or frozen feed or musty grain, for they are certain death. After the sixth day begin feeding meat scraps in small quantities, an ounce fed twice daily in feed hoppers. The following successful method of feeding is excellent: Over the cut clover spread ten pounds of chick feed, covering with two more inches of clover and ten pounds more of feed, and so on, until there are eight inches of litter and sixty pounds of feed. This, with meat scraps and green food, lasts about five weeks, and reared in this way chicks will prove sturdy, healthy and possess great vitality.

WORK OF BEES IN ORCHARDS

It Has Been Proved That Little Honey Gatherers Are Responsible for Cross-Pollination.

It has been a matter of doubt until recently as to just what agencies were responsible for cross-pollination in apple orchards. It was thought that the wind was a factor as well as the honey bees and other insects. It has been proved, however, that the wind has very little to do in aiding cross-pollination, and that honey bees, wild bees and other insects are very necessary for the transference of pollen.

To determine the importance of the honey bee and other insects as factors in cross-pollination, an experiment was carried on by the Kansas experiment station under the direction of James W. McCulloch, assistant entomologist. Wind was not considered in the test, because it was found that wherever apples were grown far from an apiary only a small amount of fruit was grown.

It was found that tame bees were the predominating insects visiting the flowers. They visited the trees from early morning until sundown. Cloudy or windy weather seemed to reduce their number and they did not begin flying until after the dew had left the trees.

Raising Turkeys.

No use to try to raise turkeys unless the poulters are kept free from lice. They should be examined at least every ten days.

Making Plans.

Mighty good farming can be done in front of the fireplace or alongside of a hot stove on a stormy day by making plans for next season's work.

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PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm lying between the Cadiz and Canton roads, 3 1-2 miles west of Hopkinsville, I will on Tuesday, April 21, sell at public auction on the said farm all of the farming implements on the farm, two mares with mule colts, four work mules, seven head of cattle, two sows and pigs and ten head of stock hogs. Terms: All sums under ten dollars cash. Ten dollars or over on a credit of 12 months. The purchaser to execute note bearing legal interest from date, with approved security.

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